

PENRITH ANGLING ASSOCIATION

PAA MEMBERS SAFETY ADVICE.

Members are asked to read carefully the following safety information and advice. The aim of this advice is to raise anglers' awareness of the possible hazards that may be encountered when fishing. Whilst the sport of angling inevitably carries with it some element of risk to those taking part, by making sure that you adhere to common sense, simple precautions as outlined below, you can minimise the risk and reduce the potential for injury / ill health to yourself and others who may be affected by your actions.

All members should remain vigilant and take common sense precautions when out fishing and should bear in mind that access to the water, bank stability and the riverbed itself is subject to constant change, for example following flooding and periods of inclement weather.

All members should familiarise themselves with the Association Rules and Regulations before accessing the water.

Junior Members: If you have children who go out on the Association's waters, we would ask that you ensure they are properly supervised and understand the content and importance of this information and advice.

The risks to junior members may be greater due to possible lack of experience and judgement and their ability to recover themselves from a difficult situation. It is a PAA Rule and a requirement of the clubs insurers that all junior members under 14 years are accompanied by an adult when fishing. It is highly advised that all junior members wear a buoyancy aid.

Activity	Possible Hazard & Potential Effect	Information, advice and precautions to reduce risk
Walking to the riverbank	Overgrown, high and eroded riverbanks, which could result in slips, trips and falls.	<p>Bankside vegetation can grow very high during the summer making it difficult to see potential trip hazards such as tree roots, holes and stones. Take care with your footing and use obvious paths where available. Be constantly aware that the riverbank can change significantly following flooding and frost leading to undercuts and unstable banks. Do not take it for granted the riverbank will be the same as on your last visit. Fences may also have been washed away, watch out for loose barbed wire fencing, tree branches and boulders that may have been deposited on the bank.</p> <p>Be aware that some banks are high and may have a sheer drop. These may not necessarily be at the water's edge.</p> <p>On some stretches the riverbank has been fenced off to prevent access and erosion by cattle, take your time, concentrate and watch footing when accessing overgrown areas. Rabbit holes are also prevalent on some banks.</p> <p>Much of the Association's water is remote from habitation. Always tell someone where you are going and an estimated time of return, carry a mobile phone (although it may not work in all areas)</p>

<p>Walking to the riverbank / fishing</p>	<p>Danger from farm animals, other wildlife and insects with potential to cause impact injury or bites.</p>	<p>Some access fields may contain bulls and cows with calves. Newly calved cows can be particularly unpredictable and very protective of their calf. Exercise due caution and plan your route to avoid them if possible. Please note that dogs are not allowed to accompany anglers (except on the Coombs Wood stretch).</p> <p>Be aware that other wildlife and farm animals, including farm dogs can cause injury, adders though rarely encountered may be present and can cause a venomous bite, avoid potential situations that may lead to conflict with wildlife.</p> <p>Keep well clear of wasp, hornet nests and beehives, wear insect repellent to deter biting insects and wear suitable protective clothing, especially if susceptible to allergic reactions.</p>
<p>Walking to the riverbank</p>	<p>Use of stiles & footbridges Potential for slips and falls</p>	<p>The Committee endeavour to ensure stiles and footbridges are maintained in a safe condition. Stiles can, however, become damaged and unstable following floods. Please take care when using stiles, if you find a damaged stile or footbridge do not attempt to use it and please report it to the PAA Secretary.</p>
<p>Wading</p>	<p>Wet weather conditions and danger of flash floods</p>	<p>PAA rivers are spate rivers and the level can rise very quickly with little or no warning, equally flow rates will be affected. Always be aware of weather conditions in the area and up river, be aware of changes in flow speed and leave the river as soon as levels start to rise.</p> <p>If the river starts to rise large volumes of hazardous debris can be washed down.</p> <p>Do not enter the water if flows are high. Refer to the Environment Agency's river level monitor before you go out fishing to check river levels, this is available at www.penrithanglers.co.uk</p>
<p>Wading</p>	<p>The riverbed</p>	<p>Following flooding the riverbed can change significantly, do not take it for granted it will be the same as your last visit.</p> <p>Large boulders, ledges and shelves may be encountered when wading, always use a wading staff. Take particular care when wading in deep or fast water and water that is coloured when you cannot see the bottom.</p> <p>Don't wade downstream on an unfamiliar stretch as you may get out of our depth and be unable to wade back against the current.</p> <p>The wearing of a buoyancy aid is strongly advised when in or near water.</p>
<p>General fishing</p>	<p>Extreme weather conditions and potential for:</p>	<p><u>Sunburn</u> Wear sunblock, even in cloudy conditions and wear a hat, wear sunglasses to protect your eyes from glare.</p> <p><u>Lightning Strike</u> Be aware that if it is thundering and lightening, your rod (if carbon fibre /graphite/ metal based) is an ideal lightening conductor and you are ideally earthed when in water. Do not fish or walk with a fishing rod during thunder storms.</p> <p><u>High winds resulting in falling branches</u> Avoid fishing directly under trees in very windy weather to reduce possible risk from falling branches.</p> <p><u>Icy conditions</u> It is not uncommon for large slabs of ice to travel in the river flow during extremely cold weather, these can be dangerous if encountered during</p>

		wading and it is not advisable to wade during such conditions. Take care when walking and accessing the river as the ground can be extremely slippery.
General fishing	Falling into the water	Be very careful when walking close to the river and when in the river, there may be steep drop-offs, stones can be slippery, riverbanks can be eroded, unstable or undercut. The wearing of a buoyancy aid is strongly advised.
Casting	Contact with hook resulting in injury to self or others	Be vigilant and take care when back casting to avoid coming into contact with other anglers / the public on the riverbank. Some riverbanks will also be public footpaths or public access land. It is recommended that protective glasses are worn when fishing to protect your eyes from hooks, the wearing of a hat is also recommended. Weighted flies can be particularly unpredictable when casting. The use of barbless or de-barbed hooks is strongly encouraged and recommended.
Fishing / casting	Contact with hooks / line cuts which can result in in puncture wounds and cuts	Hooks and line cuts can cause deep cuts and puncture wounds and allow infectious diseases into the body. Take care when tying, removing hooks and when casting, do not use rusty hooks, barbless / de-barbed hooks are strongly recommended. In the event of injury from hooks or line cuts, disinfect the area as soon as possible and cover with a clean waterproof plaster. It is recommended that a basic first aid kit is carried on fishing trips or kept in your car.
Fishing / casting	Contact with overhead power lines which can result in electrocution or electric shock	Overhead power lines are present on some PAA waters. The electricity supplier generally raises awareness of these via signs on the riverbank but these can become difficult to read due to sun damage, overgrown vegetation and vandalism and can be washed away in floods. Danger of death notices are normally displayed on electric poles. Anglers must be vigilant at all times regarding the proximity of overhead powerlines, whilst fishing and when carrying rods. Rods made of metal, carbon fibre / graphite or similar materials will conduct electricity, other materials such as nylon line will allow electricity to flow along it when wet. Tackle does not need to come into contact as electric can arc. Anglers should maintain an adequate safety distance from overhead lines. Advice from the electricity supplier is that there should be no fishing within 30m (100 ft) of overhead power lines.
Fishing / casting	Accidental hooking of a bat whilst fishing at dusk when bats are active.	A small proportion of Daubenton's bats in the UK carry a rabies like virus which can cause illness in those bitten. This can be fatal if not treated at an early stage. If a bat is inadvertently hooked the angler is advised to attempt to land the bat on the riverbank where it may be able to free itself. The bat should not be handled directly without appropriate protection to avoid being bitten. If bitten or scratched wash the wound with clean water (not river water) as soon as possible and seek medical advice.
General fishing	Pathogens, Weil's disease (Leptospirosis) & other infectious disease	River water may give rise to a risk to health due to the presence of bacteria and viruses. There may be a risk from partially treated sewage or from agricultural run-off from grazing animals and slurry spreading. River water commonly contains pathogens such as E. coli and Cryptosporidium. Weil's disease is a bacterial infection transmitted in rats urine which may contaminate water and banksides..

		Always wash your hands after fishing and before consuming food, disinfect any cuts / wounds received whilst on the riverbank as soon as possible and cover with a waterproof plaster.
General walking / fishing	Lyme's Disease from Ticks	<p>Ticks will be present in fields and on the riverbank; these may attach themselves to exposed areas of skin and can cause serious illness. Keep skin covered as far as possible. Check for ticks and if found remove the tick and disinfect the affected area.</p> <p>Report any unexplained fever or rash at the bite site to your doctor as soon as possible.</p>
General walking / fishing	Dermatitis / poisoning from contact with poisonous plants & fungi	<p>Do not touch or eat unidentified berries, fungi or unidentified plants. Do not touch any part of Giant Hogweed as the sap can cause severe skin blistering and burns. It can also cause serious damage to the eyes. Members should familiarise themselves with this plant, avoid any contact and report sightings to the committee.</p> <p>During long periods of hot, dry weather it is possible for algal scums to develop on water, avoid any contact, particularly if blue-green algae and wash off immediately if contact occurs.</p>
Driving on Tracks	Accidents and injury to the public	Where PAA has a right of vehicular access, please be aware that these tracks may also be public rights of way. Drive slowly and be vigilant for pedestrians and animals. PAA does not have control over the maintenance and upkeep of these tracks and during periods of adverse weather these tracks may become boggy, slippery or pot holed. It is advised that only suitable 4 wheel drive vehicles with good off road tires be used. Anglers take their vehicles on these tracks at their own risk.

Any danger or dangerous occurrence noticed by members on PAA waters should be reported to the PAA Secretary or Committee.